For satisfying annuities and grants to Isaac Van Wart, Paul Pudding, David Williams, Joseph De Bealean, Joseph Travers, James M'Kenley, Joseph Brussels, Elizabeth Bergen, and the children of major Alexander Trueman, and colonel John Hardin, one thousand seven hundred and fifty three dollars thirty three cents.

For the expences of intercourse with foreign nations during the present year, and making good the deficiency of the appropriation for the year one thousand eight hundred, for the expence of the mission to France eighty five thousand dollars.

For carrying into effect the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between the United States, and the King of Great Britain, fifty eight thousand eight hundred and sixty four dollars.

For a deficiency of former appropriation for carrying into effect the Treaty between the United States and the King of Spain, forty six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fulfilling the engagement of the United States with the Mediterranean powers, two hundred and fifty six thousand dollars.

For prosecuting the claims of American citizens for property captured by the belligerent powers, fifty four thousand dollars.

For the relief of American seamen, thirty thousand dollars.

For defraying the further expences incident to the valuation of lands and lands, and the enumeration of slaves within the United States, forty thousand dollars.

For the support of light houses, beacons, buoys and public piers and other improvements in navigation, thirty eight thousand six hundred and twenty two dollars seventy cents.

For discharging the expence of the second enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States the sum of sixty thousand dollars.

For discharging such miscellaneous claims against the United States not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted at the Treasury, which according to the usage thereof required payment in specie, four thousand dollars.

For the expence of returning the votes for President and Vice President of the United States, one thousand five hundred and twenty four dollars fifty cents. For repairing the buildings occupied by the Treasury, Department the sum of two thousand dollars.

For satisfying the claim of Clement Biddle, twenty nine thousand eight hundred and fifty six dollars, sixty three cents.

For erecting a Light House at Cape Point Comfort, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations, herein before made, shall be paid and discharged out of any monies in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
Speaker of the house of Representatives,
JAMES HILLHOUSE,
President of the Senate, pro tempore.

Approved, March 3d, A. D. 1801.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, March 3.

Orders were received at Strasburgh, on the 9th ult. to demolish the fortress of Kehl, and the demolition was actually commenced on the 11th.

On the 10th ult. passed through Stutgard, M. de Schraut, imperial aulic councellor, on his way to Luneville, to affist Count Cobentzel in regulating the compensations and indemnities to be given to the princes deprived of their possessions on the Rhine.

EXPEDITION under CANTHEAUME.

Vice Admiral Gantheaume, Counsellor of State, to Citizen Forfait, Minister of Marine.

From the height of Cape Garta, coast of Spain, February 18.

CITIZEN MINISTER,

DISCOVERED upon our route by a great many neutral ships obliged, by circumstances, to fear the Straights, and to pass before Gibralter the day time, and our arrival in this sea, and not being possible, in consequence, that our silence in this sea could be a mystery, I have thought it my duty to give you some news of the Citoyen, and an account of our voyage up to the present day.

I had gone out of Brest, on the 23d January, at night, with a wind blowing very strong from the N. we encountered in the night a frightful storm in the Yroise. In spite of the precautions which I had taken to avoid separation, it was impossible for us to remain united. The order in which I made the squadron sail out of Brest was that of battle, the Indivisible leading the way. The vessels were to remain extremely near to each other, that they might fight with advantage in case of meeting the enemy. But the night was one of the fiftiest and violent squalls succeeded each other without interruption, and with such force, that almost all the ships sustained damages. None of them was in a state to follow me, or to receive orders. The Formidable which was aftern of the Indivisible, had her three top-sails carried away by a gust of wind nearly on the point St. Matthew. The Dix-Août was obliged to wear to fall the Vautour lugger, which having sprung her heavy sail, was on the point of sinking. The Indivisible also, after having doubled the point St. Mathieu, lost her main top-mast; in short all these vessels were separated and remained dismasted. After having waited for more than two days without any sail whatever, or being able to hear any, I continued the route which I had marked out. At break of day I found myself in the bay with only a single frigate, the Creole (the weather continued bad afterwards) and the Indivisible lost her main top mast at 10 o'clock in the morning. During the night we perceived the lights of the enemy's division, which we knew was stationed to the south of the Saintes; during the day we were not discovered by any vessel. Hoping to find the dispersed vessels at the point of rendezvous, I hastened for it with all possible sail. Our course hitherto afforded nothing interesting.

We had visited some neutrals form whom we learned nothing and we did not see the shadow of an enemy's ship either of war, or any other description. January 29th, we were precisely at the rendezvous which I had fixed for the squadron. A corvette was discovered to windward. She made signals to us, which induced me to conclude she was an enemy. We chased her the whole day, and it was not but with the greatest difficulty that we succeeded, at nine at night, in coming up with her and taking her. The Incendiary, belonging to the King of England, mounting 20 pieces, howitzers or guns, dispatched from Gibralter by Admiral Warren to watch our course. This capture was a good omen for us. The day after we joined the Formidable, which also had met nothing interesting in her course, and on the 21st of January all the rest of the ships joined also. Capt. Monconsu, commander of the Indomptable, had them all rallied on the 24th and 25th of January. I was then informed of the damages which all the ships had sustained, and which with the dreadful storm that took place on the night of our departure, were the only cause of our separation. That commander informs me that he had been observed at several times by the enemy's frigates, but he had not chosen to give chace to them, for fear of loosing a moment in repairing to the place of rendezvous; but that being upon Cape Finisterre during the night, and having sent the frigate Bravoure, to reconnoitre some ships which were passing within reach of his division, this frigate ventured at too great a distance and had an engagement with an English frigate. The Bravoure commenced the attack within hail of the enemy's frigate which was laying to receive her. It appears that our frigate was inferior in force, and that the metal of the enemy was eighteen pounders. Notwithstanding this, after an engagement of half an hour, within pistol shot, the latter, after avoiding an attempt to board, which was made by Capt. Dordelin, already at too great a distance from his division could not pursue her; he therefore manœuvered to rejoin his Commander. If the attempt to board made by the Bravoure, had succeeded, it is almost certain that the enemy's frigate would have been taken; for, according to the reports made to me, the first discharge from our frigate did her dreadful mischief. Nothing but cries and groans were heard; but, unfortunately, in the struggle to board, the Bravoure had all her back sails displaced, her rigging being cut; the Helmsman and the first of the fore men killed, and the Captain at the same time severely wounded; all which produced a momentary inconvenience, which enabled the enemy to escape. The Bravoure lost in this action 10 men, among whom is an officer, Citizen Kerom, Ensign; she had 24 wounded, among whom is Captain Dordelin, who had half of his right hand carried away by a petard. This affair, nevertheless, citizen Minister, does very much honor to this Captain, for which I must recommend him to your favor. The son of a man extremely respectable in the marine, respected and esteemed by all naval men, the brother of a General Officer, who, during the whole course of the war, has continued to serve with as much distinction as modesty. Citizen Dordelin merits the utmost regard. By granting to him the rank of Captain de Vaisseau which I request for him, you will at once compensate his bravery and devotion, and acknowledge the good services of his brother. It is with infinite satisfaction, that my duty enables me to conclude this letter by giving you an account of the good spirit prevailing in the squadron. Emulation, zeal and ardor, without limits, are common to all the Captains and there is none of them on whose talents the general cannot rely with entire confidence.

GANTHEAUME.

P. S. Captured on the 10th, the Sprightly cutter, of sixteen guns, dispatched by Lord Keith. On the 13th, the Success frigate, Captain Pearl, of 32 guns.

FRANKFORT, February 18.

More than 2,000,000 of subjects must change masters in Germany, in order to indemnify the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and other princes.—It is supposed, therefore, that some of the imperial cities must, for this purpose, share the fate of the ecclesiastical states. Prussia is believed to disapprove the change proposed in the dominion of Poland.

LONDON, March 5.

A privy council sit yesterday some hours, supposed to have had under its consideration the propriety of laying an embargo on all Prussian vessels.

We hope that one of the first acts of government will be to stop the payment of all foreign bills drawn on our merchants. If the continent will be ungrateful to this country, by beginning an envious war against our maritime and commercial greatness, we ought to retaliate by every means in our power.—We think that to the present temporary suspension of many of the functions of government is solely to be attributed that some order of this kind has not already been issued.

The recal of Mr. Otto appears to have produced the most opposite effect to what was intended by the First Consul of France. Far from embarrassing either the new ministers, or their predecessors the old ones, it has convinced the nation of the perfidy and rancour of the enemy, and of the impossibility of expecting peace from any thing but the firmness and the vigour of our arms.

The report of the death of the celebrated Dr. Herschall is unfounded.

A letter in the Moniteur of the 1st instant, dated Constantinople, January 10, but without any signature, contains a few facts, but many observations relative to the expedition to Egypt. It states a report, that three French frigates had entered Alexandria, and that their arrival must give a decided superiority to the French; but even in the event of this reinforcement not having been received, the writer contends that the French, if apprised of the place where the enemy should attempt to land, must defeat them. This conclusion is drawn from the state of the French force in Egypt, of the distribution of which the letter contains a particular account, from want of discipline and skill among the Turks, and from the probability that the Ottoman Porte will be detached from the interests of England by the influence of Russia.

Government, it is said, have received some intimation by the way of Vienna, that the French are inclined to negociate anew for the evacuation of Egypt.

Orders are given to detain all Russians, Danes and Swedes, now serving on board any of his majesty's ships.

The following arrangements, we understand, are finally settled in addition to those which we have already laid before the public.

The Earl of Hardwicke to be Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord Lewisham, President of the Board of Controul; and Lord George Thyme, one of the Lords of the Treasury.

Voltaire's idea, that the French were a mixture of the Tiger and Monkey, has been pretty well verified. The Parisian wits now say, that Buonaparte is the Tiger, and Paul the Monkey in the Tiger's paw.

American Intelligence.

BOSTON, April 16.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the arrival of the Samuel, Captain Williams, from Malaga, in 34 days, we are furnished with the following articles of news:—

"MADRID, March 1, 1801.—WAR was yesterday declared in the Council of War against Portugal. Hostilities will shortly commence. The French army is already within the Spanish lines."

Some Portuguese vessels were detained at Malaga. A French fleet of 7 sail of the line and 2 frigates had been spoken bound up the Mediterranean. A small English fleet of 3 sail and 1 frigate bound up also, has been spoken.

A decree has been issued by the Spanish commissioner of finance to the president of the Juntas de Rentas Provinciales of Malaga, ordering the recovery of the foreign duty (in addition to the one already paid) on all such articles of Spanish colonial produce as have been imported there since the commencement of the year 1795 whether with or without certificates of their being such produce; and the importers are responsible.

A letter from Richard O'Brien, Esq. American Consul at Algiers, to the Consul at Malaga, says "The Tripolitans have demanded a large sum of money of the Swedes, as the price of peace, &c.—and it was expected they would demand the same of the United States." He also fears "there will be a rupture very shortly with Tunis, and requests the Consuls to give the alarm to the Americans; and thinks that some of our ships of war would be of great service that way."

In corroboration of the above important article, we are enabled to present an official note, from Mr. Cathcart, Consul of the United States at Tripoli, received here by the arrival of the Cameron, Capt. Atkins, from Lisbon.

VERY IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

To the Agents and Consuls of the United States of America, residing in the different ports of France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Barbary States and British Garrisons in the Mediterranean, and to all others whom it doth or may concern.

Gentlemen,

I HAD the honour to inform you in my circular of the 12th of November 1800, that certain unjust demands having been made by the Bashaw of Tripoli upon the United States of America, which I found it my duty to repel; that said Bashaw had publicly announced in an official manner that he would declare war against the United States of America in six months, to commence from the 22d day of October 1800, if his demands, which he purposely made in an evasive and indeterminate manner, were not complied with. I further informed you that it would be unsafe for our merchant vessels to trade in the Mediterranean, or its vicinity, after the 22d day of March 1801, as these faithless people generally commit depredations before the time or period allowed is expired. I likewise informed you that I did not conclude, in virtue of his promise that our vessels might remain in the Mediterranean until the month of March, but in consequence of this Regency being at war with Sweden and the season of the year.

I have now, therefore, to observe, that a treaty of peace and amity, having been concluded between his majesty of Sweden and this Regency on this day the 3d of January 1801; it is now no longer safe for the merchant vessels of the said United States of America to remain in these seas or its vicinity, as the Swedes have made the following conditions in consequence of their having one hundred and thirty-one of their subjects in bondage, viz.

They have agreed to pay 250,000 dollars including all expences for peace and the ransom of their captives, and 22,000 dollars annually, in consequence of their being permitted to [illegible] 3000 tons of salt annually, and as I [illegible] reason to suppose the same terms will be [illegible] ed from the United States of America, [illegible] our fellow citizens will be captured on [illegible] insure our compliance with the said degrading and dishonourable terms—I find it my duty to request you to take such measures as most effectually prevent any of our vessels trading on this sea, until you are advised either by me or either of our Consuls at Algiers or Tunis, that this disagreeable affair is terminated which from its nature will require much time as it extends to making the United States tribute to Tripoli and must first be authorised by particular act of the legislature. I therefore request the abovementioned agents and consuls of the United States of America and all others whom it doth or may concern, to communicate the contens of this circular letter, to all masters and masters of vessels belonging to the United States, in order that they may withdraw their property immediately from these seas that our mariners may fly the impending danger. I likewise request them to make the letter public and to transmit copies of it along the respective coasts of their residence and likewise to the Department of State, and wherever they may imagine that it will be most likely to answer the desired effect, as I have from hence but few opportunities.

In testimony of the absolute necessity of the aforesaid precaution before it should be too late, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of my office.

Done at the Chancery of the United States of America, at Tripoli, in Barbary, this [illegible] day of January, one thousand eight hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twenty-[illegible]

(Signed) JAMES L. CATHCART.

THOMAS APPLETON, Esq. Consul of the U. States at Leghorn.

HARTFORD, April 20.

We have once more the pleasure to announce to the public, the complete success of Federalism in the election of the State Officers in Connecticut. From the returns which we present in our paper of to-day, and the general state of the votes, we find the State has lost nothing since the last fall, notwithstanding all the exertions of the Jacobins, their Wallingford Thanksgivings, &c. On the contrary, we think that the Federal votes will far exceed all former elections in numbers; and that *one half* of a modern doctrine is true in *Connecticut*, viz. "We are all Federalists." One would think if Democracy ever were discouraged, that so many federal defeats in this State, would discourage them. The people of Connecticut will never yield up their privileges and blessings to men destitute of principles, talents, and integrity. These must be a new set of democrats bred here, before they can get the reins of our government into their hands. The present race are too profligate to gain any confidence. But they will recommence their attacks; and we shall again have to detect them. Let the Federalists then remember, that tho' the hydra has lost fifty of its heads, it has fifty more remaining.

TRENTON, April 21.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the United States Frigate George Washington, to a gentleman in Trenton, dated at Sea, March 3, 1801.

"We yesterday sailed from Gibraltar with a favourable wind in company with four American vessels, and at sun-set took a last happy view of the shores of Europe and Africa, and believe me I saw the land sink in the ocean with a pleasure not to be described, having for six months past experienced as singular a variety of incidents as fell to the share of one set of mortals. My letter to you, dated at Algiers in October last, by Capt. Brown of the ship Brutus, must no doubt have come to hand. Of the nature of our voyage to Constantinople you were then informed, and of the circumstances under which we went, and to Americans wholly new, as we displayed the first American flag to the sublime Porte, and so ignorant were they of us, as a people, that it was with some difficulty we explained who we were; but when known we were received with every mark of attention to us as Americans. But the Embassy of the Dey did not meet with the same favorable reception, his presents were to be detained until the Dey should declare war against the French, afford supplies to the Turkish army and give liberty to a number of slaves &c. The Algerine flag, which had superceded our pendant, was hauled down, and we were desired to wear our own colours. The Captain Bashaw, who is admiral of the navy, and of high authority, treated Captain Bainbridge with distinguished marks of attention, and is very desirous of increasing the connexion between the two countries. We found here Foreign Ministers from almost all the Courts in Europe, from whom we met with the most polite attention, and our time was spent with much satisfaction to ourselves from the 11th November to 30th December, when we failed again for Algiers. We have every reason to expect that our visit to Constantinople will be attended with happy consequences to our country, the situation, as individuals, was rather unpleasant. I shall take another opportunity to describe to you the appearance of the country and extent of City of Constantinople, which far surpasses any City I ever seen, as well as the manners and

THE GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 3, 1801.

On the 27th of April, ALBERT GALLATIN, Esq. left New-Geneva for the City of Washington, to take charge of the Treasury Department of the United States, of which he has been appointed Secretary, by President Jefferson.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Marseilles to his friend in this place, dated May 2, 1801.

"Corn of every kind has taken an uncommon rise in this country. Flour is now sold at Dead Man's Bay in this place, for seventy dollars per hundred. I was informed some days ago by Mr. James Moore, who is president of the United States, that he gives one dollar per bushel for wheat; that time was he could have purchased a man for the price of a bushel of wheat, and when he the country, a whole city, could procure but few bushels, although he had been in the best settlement of the country — The result of this [illegible] may be attributed to the circumstance of no flour having been sent to this port since the year [illegible] And as we can expect but little arriving when harvest comes on, I am confident [illegible] up the [illegible] ports, that if we will, at least, be able to obtain it from the produce crop."

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

Fifth Point of the French Treaty.

IT will be recollected, that we exposed [illegible] Treaty with the French Republic would involve this country in [illegible] —The fourth article of that treaty, [illegible] the reduction of [illegible] that the French and citizens [illegible] we had contracted [illegible] from them, expected [illegible] the continuation given to [illegible] article, which [illegible] entertained [illegible] demon[illegible] there [illegible] any to which we have [illegible]

[illegible] that the Senate of the United States [illegible] French Convention [illegible] and ratified [illegible] —The Minister [illegible] brought all Europe [illegible] may hereafter [illegible] it is a fact [illegible] Pichon [illegible] for the [illegible] obtained from the French Republic [illegible] by the U[illegible]

Taken up and lit in the Ohio river, and floated on Grave's Island, a Dearborn [illegible] about 40 feet high, two small heads on each [illegible] and a square with no open [illegible] and [illegible] with pegs the structure or [illegible] and [illegible] Fish, an old mouth from [illegible] one, and will be sold for the same.

NATHANIEL LEONARD.

May 2, 1801.

War Department,

APRIL 20th, 1801.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT separate PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Secretary for the Department of War, until the expiration of the 30th of June next, inclusive, for the supply of all RATIONS which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 5th day of October 1801, until the thirtieth day of September, 1802, both days inclusive, at the following places, viz.

FIRST. At Pittsburgh; at Fort Franklin; at Le Bœuf; at Presqu'Isle; at Niagara; at Oswego; at Detroit; at Fort Wayne; at Michilimackinac; at the Falls of St. Mary's; and at the Grand Portage on Lake Superior.

SECOND. At Fort Washington, Vincennes, and Massac; at the Cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, and at any port or place on the east side of the Mississippi River, between the mouths of the Ohio and Illinois Rivers; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Kentucky.

THIRD. At Knoxville, Tellico, South West Point, and any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the State of Tennessee; at Bear creek on the Tennessee River, and at any place in the Chickasaw or Choctaw nations between Bear creek and Natchez; at the Chickasaw Bluffs; at Natchez; at Fort Adams and its dependencies, and down the Mobile River.

SEVENTH. PROPOSALS will also be received as aforesaid for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January 1802, until the 31st day of December in the same year, both days inclusive, within the several States hereinafter mentioned, viz.

FIFTH. At Point Pleasant; at Fort Greenville; at Fort Washington; at Fort Finley; at Fort Hamilton; at Fort Massiac in Cherokee Nation; at Fort Johnston, Cape Fear; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of Georgia, South-Carolina, and North Carolina.

SIXTH. At Fort Norfolk; at Harper's Ferry; at Fort M'Henry; at the City of Washington; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of Virginia and Maryland.

SEVENTH. At Wilmington; at Fort Mifflin; at the Lazaretto near Philadelphia; and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of Delaware and Pennsylvania, excepting Pittsburgh, Fort Franklin, Le Bœuf, and Presqu'Isle, on the lake of Pennsylvania.

EIGHTH. At Trenton; at Fort Jay; at West Point, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of New Jersey or New-York, excepting Oswego and Niagara in the State of New-York.

NINTH. At Newport; at New London, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited within the limits of Rhode-Island and Connecticut.

TENTH. At Fort Independence, Fulton Harbour, at Salem, at Marblehead, at Portland, at Portsmouth, at Exmington, and at any place or places where troops are or may be stationed, marched or recruited, within the limits of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire and Vermont.

A ration is to consist of eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or when neither can be obtained, of one quart of rice, or one and an half pounds of bread or hard baked Indian meal, one pound and a quarter of pork or for one pound of salted beef, or three pounds of a pound of salted pork; and when fresh meat is issued, half at the rate of two pounds for every hundred rations; also at the rate of four quarts of salt, and one gill of vinegar, for every hundred rations. The above quantities of the several component parts of the ration, as well as other articles and alternatives, will be specified.

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities at that there shall at all times, during the term of the proposed contracts, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for six months in advance, and at each of the other posts on the Western waters for at least three months in advance, of good and wholesome provisions of the same shall be required. It is also to be provided to all and every of the commandants of the said places, or of posts, to call for at whatever time the same can be transported, or at any time in the case of urgency, such further supplies of the provisions in advance, as in the discretion of the commandant shall be deemed proper. It is to be understood that the contract is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for by the United States, at the price of the article concerned or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of credible characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss, and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The privilege is to be understood to be reserved to the United States of receiving that part of the supplies which may be furnished under any of the proposed contracts, shall be offered which the supplies which have been, or may be, furnished under contracts now in force, have been formed, and that a supply in advance may always required at any of the fixed posts or fire board or Indian interiors, not exceeding months.

HENRY DEARBORN

Secretary of War.

☞ Gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have received the proposals are desirous to obtain information for the Gazette of the United States, are requested return them by the 4th day of June, in order that the publication may be commenced, without the publication will not be commenced in the number displaced (for exclusive of the first Country Subscribers to the Daily Gazette should be obtained. Those disposed to become Subscribers need only transmit their names—the advance money will be demanded on the receipt of the 5th number.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1801.

A FRESH SUPPLY
OF
NEW GOODS,
Just Received and now opening
for sale, by
WILLIAM CHRISTY,
Pittsburgh, May 8, 1801.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and fellow citizens that he has commenced

Tavern-keeping

on the first road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, about mid way between these places, in the large stone house lately occupied by Mr. Michael Hellman. He has provided himself with the best fare a tides for the comfortable accommodation of gentlemen travelling, and is determined that every attention and assistance shall be given.

The Stables are large and roomy, and it is the intention to keep on a few provender, so that the public it will be an inducement to those persons driving the road to make it a stage. His terms will be the best quality in all instances.

THOMAS LEE.

May 1, 1801.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living [illegible] Pittsburgh, on the 4th [illegible] a BAY HORSE, [illegible] a number of [illegible] The owner is [illegible] pay charges and [illegible]

JOHN [illegible]

May [illegible], 1801.

Left with the subscriber, living on the Franklin road, near Muddy creek, Butler county, in April last, A STEER. The person who left said Steer is hereby requested to take him away, or [illegible] pay the expence of keeping, he will be sold to the same on the 20th of May next.

BARTH. LATTER.

Connoquenessing township, April 30, 1801.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, April 29.

The ship Simeon, Adamson, arrived at this port yesterday, in 28 days from London, and has furnished us with papers to the 28th of March inclusive, from which we learn, that

The King of the Birds had so far overcome his late indisposition, as to be able to take his seat on the throne on Tuesday, though not yet sufficiently recovered to undergo the fatigues of public business. His majesty opened the session of Parliament on Saturday the 14th March.

The English are fitting out a very powerful expedition to the North, to destroy or cripple the marine of Sweden and Denmark before a junction can be formed with the Russian fleet, by which [illegible] the confederacy calculated to [illegible] force of 50 sail of the line. A similar armament was shortly expected on the coast, [illegible] the defence of the south.

New overtures for peace are making from the British to the French government, and Lord St. Helens is to be the negociator.

From Naples we learn that another division of the British fleet, consisting of four ships of the line and eight frigates full of men, have sailed from that port, destination unknown.

An engagement was talked of as [illegible] place between the English and the French off the coast of Egypt, the latter end of January. The issue of the latter, it is said, comprised 12 ships of war, of which 9 were captured, a frigate, and [illegible] Algerine.

Ireland is still in a state of commotion, and the country is subject to martial law.

Captain Bow, from Georgetown, [illegible] left [illegible] picked up at sea in an open boat, Dr. Davis, and eight of the crew of the frigate New-York, Captain Morris, who had left the ship in search of a pilot boat, and got lost in a fog.

Dr. Davis informs us, that the frigate New-York sailed from St. Kitts on the 20th inst — [illegible] of the fourth squadron, under the command of Admiral Dickinson, with [illegible] troops, had sailed to Barbadoes, St. Vincents, &c. The Admiral and St. Court [illegible] and were to proceed to St. Eustatia and Curaçoa—It was expected that they would take all the islands in the West-Indies—That St. Martins had made some resistance before it was taken possession of, in which 50 French were killed and 40 wounded; the loss on the side of the British was 15 killed and wounded.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from my Company, on the Ohio river, on the night of the 15th inſtant, the following named ſoldiers belonging to the army of the United States, viz.

AMBROSE BLAKE, 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches and an half high, brown hair, light complexion.

LEVI BEARDSLEY, 20 years of age, 5 feet 11 inches and an half high, grey eyes, dark hair, light complexion.

GERI JOURDAN, 20 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches and an half high, blue eyes, light hair, light complexion

DAVID PALMER, 20 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, blue eyes, fair hair, light complexion.

THOMAS PALMER, 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches and an half high, blue eyes, brown complexion.

The above deſerters were born in New England, took with them their regimental cloathing, and a French muſket each, the property of the United States.

Whoever will apprehend the above deſcribed deſerters, and deliver them to me or the commanding officer of any military poſt within the United States, or will ſecure them in any jail, and give information thereof, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either and the neceſſary expences.

RUSSELL BISSELL, Captain
2d Regt. Infantry.

March 16, 1801.

Laſt Notice.

WILLIAM STEELE,

ONCE more requeſts thoſe indebted to him to come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the 15th day of May next, as he is determined to put all accounts unpaid at that time into the hands of proper officers for recovery, without reſpect to perſons.

Pittſburgh, 23d April, 1801.

WANTED,

Journeymen Boot and Shoemakers Good Workmen will find immediate employment and generous wages, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Ferry ſtreet.

Andrew Willock.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST, Miſlaid or Stolen, a number of Bonds, Notes, Due Bills and Orders, on different people, in my favor, alſo, a Deed for a Lot in M'Kee's Port, in the name of John M'Maſters, and a red Morocco Memorandum Book. None of the above papers were aſſigned, they will therefore be of no uſe to any perſon but myſelf. Whoever will deliver them to Mr. William Steele, merchant, or to the ſubſcriber, or give information ſo that they can be had, ſhall receive the above reward in caſh.

SAMUEL CREIGH.

Pittſburgh, April 23, 1801

N B. I caution all perſons from purchaſing them.

Six Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the Ohio river, one mile and a quarter below Pittſburgh, a dark Iron grey *MARE COLT*, riſing two years old, has ſlopped ears, the edges of which are white, has long tail, but is neither docked nor branded. Whoever takes up and delivers ſaid Colt to the ſubſcriber ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges.

THOMAS LEIGHTENBERGER.

April 22, 1801.

FOR SALE.

ONE Share in the Ohio Company—alſo, ſeveral LOTS handſomely ſituated near the Academy, in the Borough of Pittſburgh, and other valuable property. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living on the Ohio two miles from Robinſon's ferry.

JOSEPH ASHETON.

April 6, 1801.

FOR SALE.

LOTS No. 3293 and 3294, ſituate on the corners of Front, Second and German ſtreets in the Town of Erie, extending on German ſtreet 330 feet, on Front ſtreet 82 feet and an half, and on Second ſtreet 82 feet and an half. On Lot No. 3294 is a brick meſſuage 32 by 18 feet, two ſtories high, with two good rooms on the firſt and two on the ſecond floor, with fire places in each room, and an excellent cellar—alſo, a log kitchen 24 by 18 feet. The ſituation of thoſe Lots is equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the Town. The terms are eaſy, and will be made known by Meſſrs. DENNY and BEELEN, merchants, in Pittſburgh, or the ſubſcriber in Erie.

W. G. SYDNOR.

Erie, February 23, 1801. 2m

A variety of
BLANKS
For Sale at this Office.

Joſeph Davis,
GROCER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he has removed from the houſe he lately occupied, to the oppoſite ſide of Market ſtreet, within one door of Mr. Alexander M'Laughlin's Store, and nearly oppoſite Clapboard Row, where he has on hand a general aſſortment of Groceries, Wines and Spirits, with many other articles too numerous to mention, which he is determined to ſell low for Caſh.

Pittſburgh, April 8, 1801.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber purchaſed a Tract of Land from a certain John Miller, late of Mifflin townſhip, Allegheny county, but now of the ſtate of Kentucky, and in part conſideration thereof, gave three bonds, two of them for Fifty Pounds each, and the other for Thirty two Pounds, payable in Auguſt 1800, 1801, and 1802—and whereas it appears that the ſaid Miller cannot give me a ſufficient title to ſaid land, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bonds, as I am determined not to pay them until the title is made complete to me.

WILLIAM M'ELHENNY.

May 1, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber's farm near Braddock's Field, on the Monongahela, about the middle of March laſt, a bay *MARE COLT*, with a blaze in her face, one glaſs eye, one hip and hind leg black, and two years old. Whoever takes up the above deſcribed Colt, and delivers her to the ſubſcriber ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

RHEINHART ANTIS.

May 1, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office at Meadville, April 1, 1801.

Alden Roger, Meadville; Armore Hamilton, care of John Brooks, Meadville; Eliphalet Bifts, merchant taylor, Meadville; Field Robert, care of David Mead; Boal Robert, Shenango; Cathcart Hugh, Shenango; Cook John, near Meadville; Dougherty Niel, Meadville, care of David Mead; Ewing John, Shenango, care of William M'Arthurs; Gray, Eſq. near Miles' mills, French creek; Gill William, Meadville Hamilton Charles, Meadville; Kithcart Hugh, Cuſſewago; Morriſon Andrew, 4; Stewart Adam 2, care of David Mead, Meadville; Patterſon John, Meadville; Randolph Fitz James, Meadville; Robertſon Samuel, Shenango; Sidely, near the mouth of Sugar creek; Thompſon Andrew, Miles's mill; Wintermute Iſaac, Meadville.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the cantonment near the mouth of the Ohio, the following deſcribed ſoldiers, belonging to Capt. Peter Shoemaker's company, 2d United States Regiment of Infantry, viz.

FRANCIS M'COY, 23 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, grey eyes, black hair, and dark complexion, born in the county of Donegal, Ireland.

WILLIAM FINCH, 23 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches and an half high, hazle eyes, brown hair, and dark complexion—born at Goſhen, in the ſtate of New York.

THOMAS GINKINS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches and an half high, grey eyes, brown hair, and freſh complexion—born at Frederick town, in the ſtate of Maryland.

ALEXANDER ROY, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, grey eyes, brown hair, and fair complexion—born in Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

JOHN BROOKS, 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, blue eyes, black hair, and dark complexion—born in the ſtate of Connecticut.

Any perſon or perſons apprehending the above deſcribed deſerters, and deliver them to Captain Shoemaker, or any officer of the army of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for each or either of them.

February, 1801.

Warren Reſerved Tracts
FOR SALE.

ON Monday the firſt day of June next, Books will be opened in the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living near the mouth of Brokenſtraw creek, in the vicinity of the town of Warren, for the ſale of the Reſerved Tracts laid out by virtue of an act of aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of April, 1799. One fifth part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale—one fifth part within twelve months from the day of ſale—one fifth part in two years from ſaid day, and the remaining two fifths at or before the expiration of three years after ſuch ſale. No contract to be confirmed for fifteen days after ſaid Books have been opened, and the higheſt price within that time will be accepted—all payments made will be forfeited unleſs the purchaſer within three years from the day of ſale makes an actual ſettlement on the tract purchaſed by clearing, fencing and cultivating at leaſt two acres for every fifty contained in the ſurvey, and erect thereon a meſſuage for the habitation of man, and reſide thereon for the ſpace of five years next following the firſt ſettlement of the ſame. No patent to iſſue unleſs ſatisfactory proof ſhall be made of ſuch actual ſettlement, reſidence and improvement.

JOHN ANDREWS, Commiſſioner.

Brokenſtraw, March 17, 1801.

BLANKS.

Juſtices Summonſes, Executions, &c. for ſale at this Printing Office.

All perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES ROSS, late of Moon townſhip, Allegheny county, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to bring them forward, properly authenticated, for ſettlement.

JOHN WAY, Adminiſtrator.

March 26, 1801.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or Stolen from the ſubſcriber living in the town of Pittſburgh, Allegheny county, the 27th day of February laſt, a reddiſh brown coloured horſe COLT, between 13 and 14 hands high, 3 years old next May, branded on the left buttock G L P, long tail dockt, mane hanging on both ſides the neck, not ſhod. Whoever takes up ſaid Colt and delivers it to the ſubſcriber in the town aforeſaid, ſhall receive the above reward, and for every mile bringing the ſame home one ſhilling. The brand cannot eaſily be ſeen owing to the long hair.

GEORGE LIGHTEBERGER.

Pittſburgh, March 10, 1801.

French Revolution.

PROPOSALS,

By JAMES MAGEE, Printer,

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A CONCISE HISTORY

OF THE

FRENCH REVOLUTION,

In a ſeries of Letters,

By HELEN MARIA WILLIAMS,

With an INTRODUCTION.

The whole brought down to the preſent time.

*** In this Volume will be found a correct Hiſtory of the French Revolution from its commencement to the preſent time—deſcribing its progreſs down to the death of the King, the reign of Robeſpierre—ſketches of the War—of *Buonaparte's* campaigns in Italy and Egypt, and of the recent change in the internal policy of that country.

TERMS.

It ſhall be printed on a good type and good paper; and elegantly bound and lettered.

The price to ſubſcribers will be *One Dollar* and *Twenty-five Cents*; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably increaſed.

A liſt of the ſubſcribers names will be annexed to the work, which will be put to preſs as ſoon as ſufficient encouragement is given.

Chambersburgh, February 12, 1801.

☞ This work will be iſſued from the Office of the FRANKLIN REPOSITORY, Chambersburgh

Subſcriptions are received at the Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

WANTED,
Beef, Pork, Flour and Whiſkey,
ALSO,
Soap, Candles and Vinegar.

Apply to
OLIVER ORMSBY.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jeſſe Barker,

Have juſt received and are now opening a large and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

ſuitable for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on very reduced prices for Caſh or approved of Country Produce.

They ſtill continue to keep, as uſual, an elegant aſſortment of Superfine and Common

Boulting Cloths,

which are warranted good.

Pittſburgh, December 19, 1800.

A quantity of

BARR IRON & CASTINGS,

For Sale

A. & J. BARKER.

Pittſburgh, Jan. 23, 1801.

CHEAP GOODS

ARE juſt opening by the ſubſcribers at their NEW STORE in Pittſburgh, corner of Market and Second Streets, formerly occupied by Meſſrs. Prather and Smiley, conſiſting of a handſome and general aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

of a uperior quality, ſuitable to any ſeaſon, which they are determined to ſell on very low terms for Caſh, Peltry, Furrs, and approved Country Produce.

Scott and Trotter.

Pittſburgh, November 20, 1800.

A COOPER,

WHO will engage to work for Twelve Months, will have Tools furniſhed him, and will meet with encouragement, by applying at this Office.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 27, 1801.

CLOVER SEED.

A QUANTITY of the beſt freſh CLOVER SEED, for ſale, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN HAMSHER

Pittſburgh, March 23, 1801

TO BE LET

A Small but convenient two Story House and Kitchen, now in the occupation of the Rev. Mr. Steel, and oppoſite the Preſbyterian Academy. There is alſo a well improved Garden belonging to the houſe. For terms apply to

JAMES B. CLOW.

Pittſburgh, March 31, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcribers on the 16th inſtant, an apprentice to the Hatting buſineſs, named JOHN TITTERINGTON, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a dark complexion, between 18 and 19 years of age, very long black hair, cut ſhort, down looks much addicted to ſwearing and many other vices, grey eyes, chews tobacco and ſmoaks ſegars, and is remarkable fond of ſtrong liquor; had on when he abſconded a dark grey round about jacket, light grey coating overalls, a rorum hat, and took with him a nankeen round about jacket and overalls, and a buff coloured waiſtcoat. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in the United States.

THOMAS & SAMUEL MAGEE.

Pittſburgh, March 27, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY *from the ſubſcriber living in the Borough of Pittſburgh, on Sunday night the 22d inſtant, a Mulatto Slave, called* PATRICK M'GUIRE, *he is about 23 years of age, about 5 feet high, ſtout made, ſquints, which is very perceivable to ſtrangers, and has the curly negro hair on his head, and has remarable large ſcar juſt below his neck, occaſioned by a burn; is fond of liquor, and when drunk very talkative, had on a blanket coat with a blue cape, two jackets without ſleeves, one of them ſcarlet caſſimer, the other grey coating, a pair of velvet trowſers, tow ſhirts, half boots and wool hat. This fellow was a very faithful and induſtrious ſlave until I brought him to Pittſburgh, but receiving evil counſel, and being induced to believe that he was a free man, he turned out to be very worthleſs. I will give the above reward for apprehending and ſecuring him in any jail in Pennſylvania, ſo that I may get him again, or THIRTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges if taken out of the ſtate, and delivered to the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh.*

WILLIAM ANDERSON.

March 21, 1801.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of LAND containing 400 acres on the waters of Pine creek, Pine township, Allegheny county, about 9 miles from Pittſburgh There fifteen acres of clear land, and a dwelling houſe on the Tract, and a mill ſeat ſuperior to any in that part of the country. For terms apply to,

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittſburgh, December 22, 1800.

WILLIAM CECIL,

At his Houſe in Liberty Street, near the Market Houſe,

MAKES and ſells all kinds of Ladies Buckſkin and Pluſh Saddles, Gentlemens' Plain Burr, Spring and Inlaid Saddles, and Bridles of all deſcriptions, Saddle-bags, Portmanteau, Valleces, Travelling Cantechs, Holſters, Light Horſe Caps, Fire Buckets, and every thing in the Saddlery line done in the neateſt and moſt faſhionable manner, and on the ſhorteſt notice. He alſo makes Mattraſſes of the beſt quality, and on the moſt reaſonable terms.

All kinds of Country Produce will be taken in payment for any of the above articles.

Pittſburgh, March 18, 1801.

FOR SALE.

SIX *Hundred Acres of firſt rate LAND, adjoining the State Reſerve, on Mill creek, three miles from the Town of Erie, and half a mile from the road leading from Erie to Waterford—There is on ſaid place a good Log Dwelling Houſe and Barn, 40 acres cleared and under good fence, nine acres of meadow made, with other good improvements, and a good mill ſeat on ſaid creek. For terms, &c. apply to the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.*

THOMAS P. MILLER.

March 13, 1801.

Franklin Town and Out Lots
FOR SALE.

AGREEABLY *to an act of Aſſembly entitled "An Act to provide for ſelling the ſeveral Reſerved Tracts of Land adjoining the Towns of Erie, Franklin, Warren, and Waterford, and for other purpoſes therein mentioned," Books will be opened at my office in Franklin, on the 14th day of March next, for the Sale of the Town and Out Lots of ſaid Town, on the following terms.—One third part of the purchaſe money to be paid at the time of ſale, when the entry of the ſale is made—one third part to the Receiver General of the Land Office within twelve months from the day of ſale, and the remaining third part within eighteen months from the day of ſale, for the performance of which the purchaſers reſpectively ſhall at the time of ſale give bond for the payment of the ſaid inſtalments, to the Commiſſioner, and at the expiration of eighteen months patents will iſſue to purchaſers provided the purchaſe money is paid agreeably to the terms of ſale.*

GEORGE FOWLER, Commiſſioner.

Franklin, February 10, 1801.

ALMANACKS
For the Year 1801,

May be had at the Printing Office of the Pittſburgh Gazette, by the ſingle, dozen or groce.

November 11, 1800